The Software Review Process



Brenda S. Ocker Chicago Aircraft Certification Office brenda.s.ocker@faa.gov

Presentation Overview

- Background
- Overview of the Software Review Process
- Four Types of Software Reviews
- Preparing, Conducting, and Documenting the Software Review
- Determining the Level of FAA Involvement
- Summary

History

- Notice 8110.90, "Guidelines for the Software Review Process"
- Notice 8110.87, "Guidelines for Determining the Level of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Involvement in Software Projects"
- Draft Order 8110.SW, Chapters 2 and 3

DO-178B, Order 8110.SW, and the FAA Software Job Aid

- DO-178B sections 9.2 and 10.3 indicate that the certification authority may review the software life cycle processes and their outputs
- Order 8110.SW, Chapter 2 describes "WHAT"
- Order 8110.SW, Chapter 3 describes "WHEN"
- FAA Software Job Aid describes "HOW"

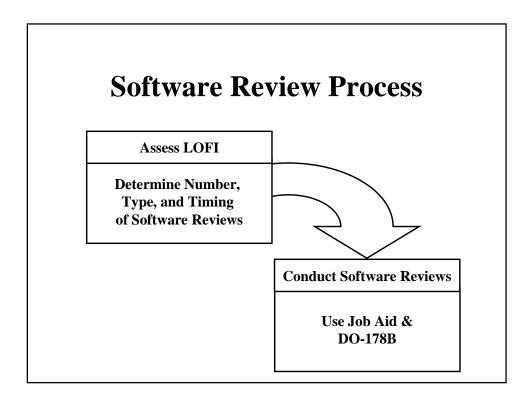
Draft Order 8110.SW Chapter 2

- Provides guidelines for performing software reviews
- Clarify software review process discussed in DO-178B
- Standardize the review approach, which is detailed in FAA Job Aid "Conducting Software Reviews Prior to Certification"



Draft Order 8110.SW Chapter 3

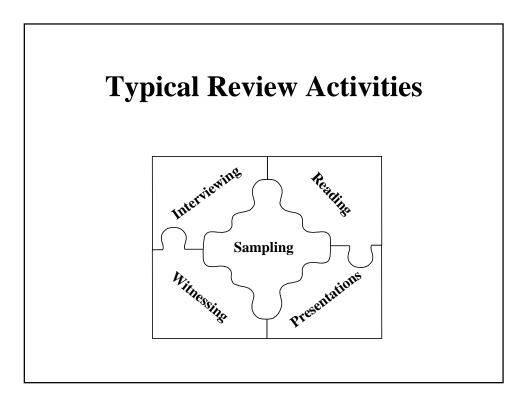
- Provides guidelines for determining the Level of FAA Involvement (LOFI) in a software project
 - When the FAA should be involved
 - To what extent the FAA should be involved
 - Which areas the FAA should focus their involvement

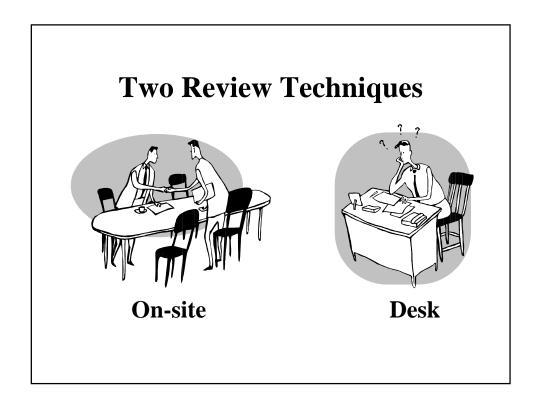


Definition of "Review"

• Process of examining software life cycle data, project records, and other evidence to determine if DO-178B objectives are satisfied







Findings and Observations

- Finding: Identification of a failure to show compliance with one or more of the DO-178B objectives.
- Observation: Identification of potential software life cycle improvement.

Purpose of Software Review

- Address technical issues in a timely manner
- Physically examine compliance data
- Verify adherence to plans and procedures
- Monitor designees

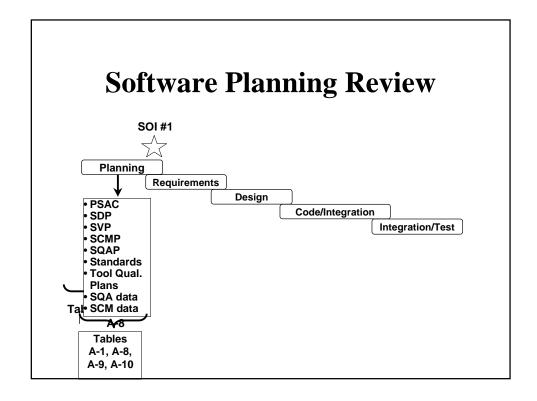
Review Process & Life Cycles



• Reviews should begin early in the software life cycle

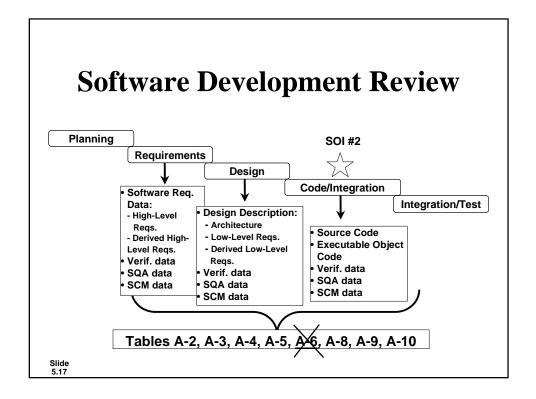
Four Types of Software Reviews

- Planning
- Development
- Verification
- Final Certification



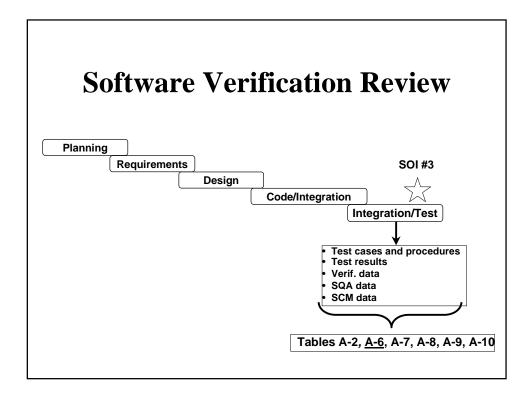
Software Planning Review

- Plans and standards are complete and under configuration control
- Plans and standards have been reviewed by SQA



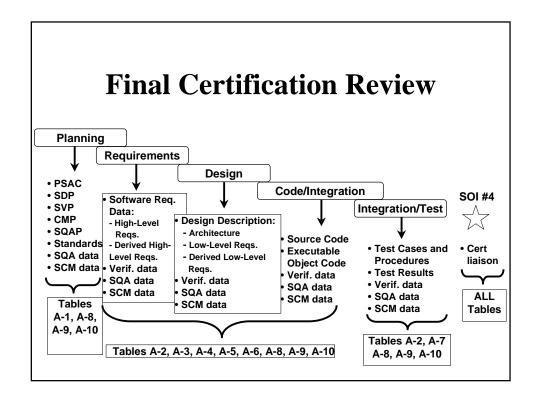
Software Development Review

- High-level Requirements are complete and trace to Systems Requirements
- Software Architecture is complete
- Low-level Requirements are complete and Trace to High-level Requirements
- Source Code is complete and traces to Low-Level Requirements



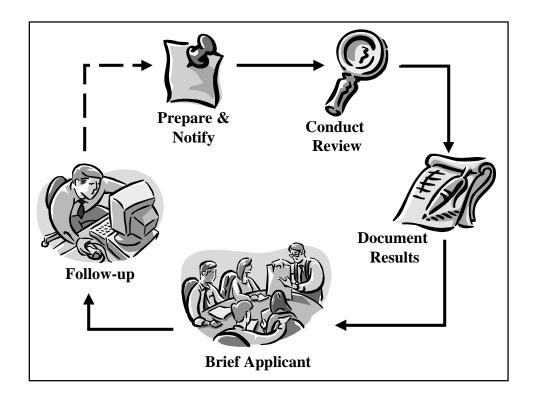
Software Verification Review

- Development data is complete and under configuration control
- Test cases and procedures are complete, reviewed, and under configuration control
- Testing environment is documented and controlled
- Testing is complete or well under way
- Test results are documented



Final Certification Review

- Software Conformity Review has been conducted
- Software Accomplishment Summary and Configuration Index are complete
- All other Software Life Cycle Data are complete and under Configuration Control
- All Problem Reports, Action Items, and Certification Issues have been addressed



For Additional Information on Software Reviews

- Reference the FAA Software Job Aid "Conducting Software Reviews Prior to
 Certification"
- View the Video Training on using the FAA Software Job Aid
- Go to the FAA Software Web-site: http://av-info.faa.gov/software/

Level of FAA Involvement

- Number, type, and depth of reviews will vary depending on:
 - Software Level
 - Product attributes (e.g. size, complexity)
 - New technology or novel design
 - Experience with DO-178B
 - Experience with Certification
 - Designee Support
 - Other special considerations

Three Levels of Involvement

- High
- Medium
- Low

Determining the LOFI

- Software level is the starting point:
 - Level A = Medium or High
 - Level B = Medium or High
 - Level C = Low or Medium
 - Level D = Low
- Reference Table 3-1 in draft Order 8110.SW

Determining the LOFI

- Need to consider other relevant criteria for levels A, B, and C
 - Software Certification Experience
 - Demonstrated Software Development Capability
 - Software Service History
 - Current System and Software Application
 - Designee Capabilities
- Reference Table 3-2 and 3-3 in draft Order 8110.SW

Determining the LOFI

- Projects with issues that require new FAA policy typically require more FAA involvement
 - Level A and B = High
 - Level C and D = Medium

Determining the LOFI

- Determine the LOFI at beginning of project
- Use the worksheet in draft Order 8110.SW, Appendix 1
- Make adjustments to the LOFI during the project, if needed
- Reference the examples in draft Order 8110.SW, Appendix 2, 3, and 4

Summary

- Overview of the Software Review Process
- Four Types of Software Reviews
 - Planning
 - Development
 - Verification
 - Final
- Preparing, Conducting, and Documenting the Software Review
- Determining the Level of FAA Involvement